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ABSTRACT

Written by a team of teachers as part of a teacher workshop training program, this sketch of East Detroit describes its population growth, economic development, and educational services. As part of the same teacher workshop, another team of teachers conducted a telephone survey to determine the ethnic composition of the East Detroit school district. (See document SO 012 512). These complementary studies present one approach for developing a composite picture of a school/community. East Detroit has grown dramatically in the last 20 years. The forecast for the city, the schools, the businesses, and the population in general seems very promising. The following characteristics of interest are noted for those interested in making forecasts or planning activities: 1) East Detroit has reached its peak population so that only insignificant changes need to be planned for; 2) it contains a larger segment of older folks than previously and most families are small; 3) the population is better educated than at any previous time and is served by an educational system which has continued to be sound and yet flexible to the changing needs of students; and 4) it has larger family incomes than previously and is a healthy community for the small businessman. (Author/RM)

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SO 012 513

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF EAST DETROIT

(Study completed for partial fulfillment of course requirements in Field Studies: Ethnic Studies Workshop.)

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Southeastern Michigan"

An Historical Sketch of East
Detroit

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This study was done by a team of teachers as part of Teacher Workshop training program offered at the East Detroit Resource Center established by the South East Michigan Regional Ethnic Heritage Studies Center through a Title IX ESEA grant. As part of the same Teacher Workshop another team of teachers conducted a community survey to determine generally the ethnic composition of the school district of East Detroit. These complementary studies present one approach for developing a composite picture of a school/community. This material is provided to school administrators, teachers and curriculum specialists in a "working stage" form. A "Feedback" sheet is attached. Any reactions by educators who have read and/or used this material would be appreciated. Please send to:

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Additional copies may be obtained at above address.

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EAST DETROIT

The city of East Detroit--bounded on the south by Detroit, the north by Roseville, the west by Warren, and the east by St. Clair Shores--is centered around the intersection of Gratiot Avenue and Nine Mile Road. The earliest residents of East Detroit were Irish immigrants who settled in the southern portion of Erin Township circa 1830. The settlement soon became predominantly German immigrants from Bavaria, Macklenburg, and Saxony. No name was given to this early settlement until 1897 when it became known as "Halfway" because at that time stage coaches and travelers stopped midway between Detroit and Mt. Clemens for food and rest. The main stay of the economy then was farming and timber.

Halfway became the City of East Detroit on January 7, 1929. Because of the early years as a travler's rest stop, the area along Gratiot Avenue near Nine Mile Road became the nucleus of the commercial development of the city. In the 1930's many people from Detroit and surrounding areas came to East Detroit to have fun at the Eastwood Amusement Park located on Eight Mile Road and Gratiot.

The population of East Detroit grew rather slowly until 1940 to a population of 8,584 The housing boom created after World War II almost tripled the size of the city so that by 1950 the population reached 21,461. By 1960 the population again doubled in size to 45,756. At this point the population stabilized and is presently on a slight decline.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

East Detroit has operated under three forms of local government since 1837: township, village, and city. The township form of government was set up under the laws of the State of Michigan and lasted until 1924. The Township Board, as this governing body was named, consisted of a supervisor, clerk, treasurer, and justice of the peace. The supervisor was a member of the County Board of Supervisors and acted as property assessor. The treasurer collected township, school, county, and state taxes. The Township Board conducted elections, supervised road improvements, and conducted other similar affairs of the township.

As the population increased, the township type of government was unable to cope with the problems and need of the community. Thus, the Halfway Businessmen's Association sponsored the move to incorporate as a Village in the 1920's. A charter commission was formed and the electorate approved the proposal at an election held on December 8, 1924. The governing body consisted of a president, and a commission composed of four members.

The change of Halfway from a village to a city form of government took place in 1929 when the City of East Detroit came into being with a population of 5,995. A charter was approved that provides for a home-rule city with council-manager form of government. The council-manager plan is the system of local government which combines the strong leadership of elected officials in the form of the city council with the strong managerial experience of the appointed city manager. The citizens elect a mayor and four councilmen to serve four year terms. City elections are held every two years and two

councilmen are elected at each election to maintain staggered terms. The policies and programs laid down by the council are administered by the city manager who is responsible to the city council. The manager serves at the pleasure of the council, and is chosen solely on the basis of his executive and administrative qualifications. He is responsible for the daily adminstrative affairs of the city and for carrying out the policies formulated by the council. The manager appoints department heads to administer the specialized functions of their departments.

The Story of Education[1]

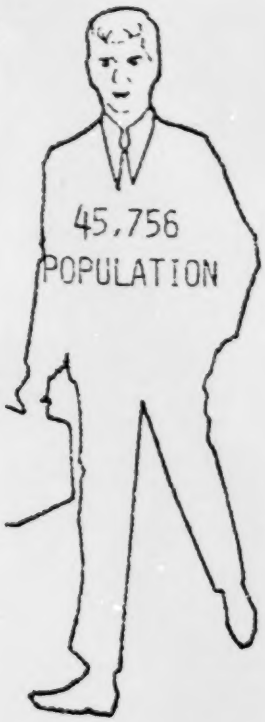
The history of Erin Township (Halfway) and East Detroit is closely intermingled with the growth and development of the school system. Beginning in 1838, Christian Gerlach conducted the first school in his home for the benefit of the children of a few German families. Nevertheless, it was not until 1846 that the school district of Erin and Warren Number Two Fractional was organized. The frame school building, known as the Red School, was constructed in 1850 at the corner of Gratiot and School Road. There are no traces of school officials during this early period, and school attendance varied with the seasonal farm work. The Red School was abandoned in 1872 for a larger building that would accommodate sixty students.

In 1921 the new Erin school opened on the same site as the first Erin school. This two-story brick building began with approximately three hundred pupils, seeing continuous use until the spring of 1974. Initially the school housed all of the students, but gradually moved into high school subjects and the Halfway High School when it came into being. The first class was graduated in 1923.

A DECADE OF CHANGE: 1960-1970[7,8]

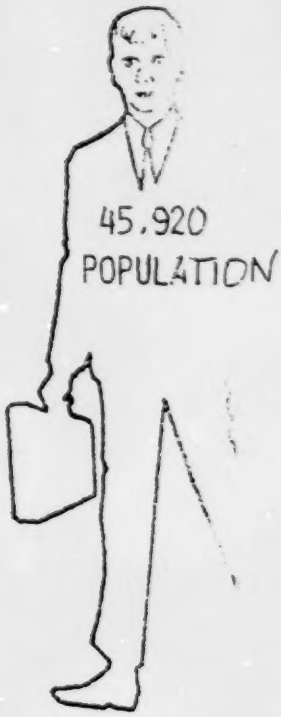
Although the population has remained fairly constant, the typical East Detroit resident has changed. A comparison of averages show Mr. Typical to be older, have a larger family income, to be better educated, have a smaller family, and live in a higher priced home.

MR. TYPICAL EAST DETROIT -- THE AVERAGE RESIDENT



1960

	1960	1970
AGE	24.5	29.3
FAMILY INCOME	7,541	12,900
ANNUAL WAGE-MALE	6,051	9,909
ANNUAL WAGE-FEMALE	1,873	4,200
EDUCATION	11.0	11.7
FAMILY SIZE	3.80	3.51
HOME OWNER MEDIAN VALUE	4500	20,400



1970

The Ulysses S. Grant School was completed in 1925. It was a very modern school consisting of twenty-two rooms, a gymnasium, industrial arts room, and a home economics room. Before long the Erin and Grant Schools were outgrown so that in 1929 a new high school was started. By this time (1929) the village of Halfway had been renamed the City of East Detroit and the new school was called East Detroit High School. The high school, which was opened in 1930, included grades seven to twelve. The first graduating class was in 1931 and had twelve members.

The school enrollment increased rather markedly in the later 1930's and 1940's. In a short period of time the schools were overcrowded and placed on half day sessions. Federal government aid in 1943 resulted in the erection of a twelve room addition to the high school, and a six room addition to the Grant school.

The fifties saw dramatic changes in the school system. In 1952 the school district was enlarged to include part of the Kern Road School District. At this time the East Detroit School District acquired the Kern Road School on Ten Mile Road. This was significant because it was the only addition to the East Detroit Public School District once the boundaries had been established. In February of 1953 Oakwood Junior High School was opened and three other new buildings were erected to meet the demands at the elementary level. Deerfield School on the west side of Gratiot was completed in September 1952, and the Pleasantview and Woodland Schools--both located east of Gratiot--were opened in September of 1953. This development allowed the Grant school building to be vacated by the elementary grades in June 1953. It remained vacant during the school year 1953-

1954, opening as a junior high school in September of 1954. On February 1, 1954, the Crescentwood Elementary School located in Warren was opened. The Forest Park Elementary School followed in February 1957.

An addition to the high school was completed in 1957 which housed expanding programs in the field of art, biology, music, chemistry, industrial arts, home economics and physical education. The enrollment that year at the high school was 1,509 with 1,805 students at the junior high schools and 6,848 enrolled in the elementary grades. Besides the addition, a number of elementary schools were built during this era: Bellview, September 1959; Roxana Park, October 1959; Kellwood, October 1959; and Warrendale, November 1959. An addition was also built on the Kern Elementary School in October 1959. A major development took place in October 1966 when a third junior high (Kelly Junior High School) was opened. The die was cast to remain a 6-3-3 type of system with three junior high schools supporting a single high school. Since that time, building in the sytem has virtually stopped. No additional buildings have been built. Only additions and renovation follows that time.

Pot Pourri

The first school nurse was employed in 1939. The audio visual department made its entrance in the early 1940s and in 1950 a full-time director was named for the department. In 1947 a director of attendance was appointed. In October of 1949 a specific adult education program was established but it was not until the fall of 1961 that a full-time director was appointed for this program. In

1953 a homebound teacher service was started The position of research and survey was created in 1956. Special "A" programs were begun at the elementary level in 1957 and at the secondary level in 1958. The position of director of special services was introduced in 1959. The administration building was completed in the spring of 1960. In 1966 the high school learning center, cafeteria, student commons and additional classrooms were completed. In 1972 a Special Education wing was completed.

Thus, the history of education in East Detroit can be traced from the days of the little log school in 1846 to the present time. At this time there are twelve elementary schools, three junior high schools and one senior high school. This past June (1974) 941 seniors were graduated. The present school enrollment as of December 1974 is 11,074 students in the sixteen schools in the school district.

Population

The City of East Detroit encompasses a land size area of 5.1 square miles. In 1970 it had a population density [4] of 9,004 per square miles, the highest in Macomb County. The non-white population numbered 132, and the white population numbered 45,788. As you will note in Table 1, East Detroit seems to have essentially reached the saturation point. The minimal population increase from 1960 to 1970 indicates a leveling-off period.

A study in 1973 indicates a population of 43,700 [2] This difference of 2,200 residents represents a 4.8% loss in population, which is the largest in Macomb County. The numbers of persons per occupied dwelling unit [5] was 3.51 in 1970 and 3.29 in 1973. This

Table 1

1960-1970 MACOMB COUNTY POPULATION PATTERNS

Community	1960 Population	% of County	1970 Population	% of County	Increase	Percent Increase
Armada	1,111	0.3	1,352	0.2	241	21.7
Armada Twp.	1,336	0.3	1,601	0.3	265	19.8
Bruce Twp.	1,538	0.4	2,213	0.4	675	43.9
Center Line	10,164	2.5	10,379	1.7	215	2.1
Chesterfield Twp.	5,888	1.5	9,378	1.5	3,490	59.3
Clinton Twp.	25,688	6.3	48,865	7.8	23,177	90.2
East Detroit	45,756	11.3	45,920	7.3	164	0.4
Fraser	7,027	1.7	11,868	1.9	4,841	68.9
Harrison Twp.	12,910	3.2	18,755	3.0	5,845	45.3
Lake Twp.	109	0.0	135	0.0	26	23.9
Lenox Twp.	2,356	0.6	2,869	0.5	513	21.8
Macomb Twp.	4,807	1.2	6,140	1.0	1,333	27.7
Memphis (pt.)	648	0.2	749	0.1	101	15.6
Mt. Clemens	21,016	5.2	20,476	3.3	-540	-2.6
New Baltimore (pt.)	2,375	0.6	3,237	0.5	862	36.3
New Haven	1,198	0.3	1,855	0.3	657	54.8
Ray Twp.	2,086	0.5	2,683	0.4	597	28.6
Richmond	2,667	0.7	3,234	0.5	567	21.3
Richmond Twp.	1,385	0.3	1,719	0.3	657	54.8
Romeo	3,327	0.8	4,012	0.6	685	20.6
Roseville	50,195	12.4	60,529	9.7	10,334	20.6
Shelby Twp.	17.114	4.2	29,467	4.7	12,353	72.2
Sterling Heights	14,622	3.6	61,365	9.8	46,743	319.7
St. Clair Shores	76,657	18.8	88,093	14.1	11,436	14.9
Utica	1,454	0.4	3,504	0.6	2,050	141.0
Warren	89,246	21.9	179,260	28.6	90,014	100.9
Washington Twp.	3,124	0.8	5,651	0.9	2,527	80.9
Macomb County	405,804	100.0	625,309	100.0	219,505	54.1

SOURCE: U.S., Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970. Number of Inhabitants, PC(1)-A24, Michigan (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971), pp. 27-28.

represents a drop of 1.7% per dwelling unit. The decrease in the average family size is a reflection of at least two factors: the decline in the birth rate during the 1960's, indicating a parental preference toward smaller families, and the increased age of the residents. At a time when the average age in the country has declined, it is noteworthy that East Detroit's average has increased from 24.5 in 1960 to 29.3 in 1970. Thus, the population projection [4] for the city in the year 1980 and following, seems reasonably set at 47,000 with no further growth expected.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The changes in population have directly affected the school enrollment. The enrollment of the East Detroit Public Schools shows a general increase until 1973. At that time a pattern of loss emerges. A close look at Table 2 shows a steady increase in the elementary schools until 1964 when a steady decrease of enrollment begins at the elementary level that continues until the present time. There is a time lag of several years before this loss is evident in the junior high school and reflected a year later in the high school.

Table number 3 shows that the largest segment of the general population is concentrated in the 10 to 19 year age bracket. Further, it appears that a trend toward a decline of school enrollment will continue in the future (refer to Table number 3, "nine years and under").

Table 2

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN THE EAST DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS FROM 1938 TO SEPTEMBER 1974

Year	Kdg. -6th	7-8-9	10-12	Total
1938-39	981	409	402	1792
1939-40	1106	458	426	1990
1940-41	1277	527	476	2280
1941-42	1473	560	521	2554
1942-43	1737	561	505	2803
1943-44	1927	643	551	3121
1944-45	2169	745	508	3372
1945-46	2193	723	565	3481
1946-47	2205	788	571	3564
1947-48	2376	807	581	3764
1948-49	2480	898	667	4045
1949-50	2474	869	699	4042
1950-51	2575	928	686	4189
1951-52	2882	978	800	4660
1952-53	3590	1101	834	5525
1953-54	3863	1299	956	6118
1954-55	4448	1412	1234	7098
1955-56	5554	1754	1289	8597
1956-57	6293	1841	1393	9527
1957-58	6848	1805	1509	10162
1958-59	6887	1864	1722	10473
1959-60	7134	2137	1700	10971
1960-61	7505	2295	1625	11425
1961-62	7569	2452	1696	11717
1962-63	7742	2478	2001	12221
1963-64	7800	2560	2293	12653
1964-65	7657	2622	2417	12696
1965-66	7523	2765	2507	12795
1966-67	7123	3066	2772	12961
1968-69	6733	3081	2895	12709
1969-70	6594	3211	3007	12812
1970-71	6312	3231	3231	12774
1971-72	6749	3422	3437	13608
1972-73	6102	3235	3555	12892
1973-74	5573	2970	3362	11905
1975-75	5253	2830	3178	11261

Source: East Detroit Child Accounting Department records.

Table 3

Age Composition— 1970

	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	3,350	7.3
5 to 9 years	4,355	9.5
10 to 14 years	5,566	12.1
15 to 19 years	4,884	10.6
20 to 24 years	2,875	6.3
25 to 29 years	2,219	4.8
30 to 34 years	1,969	4.3
35 to 39 years	2,415	5.3
40 to 44 years	3,464	7.5
45 to 49 years	3,596	7.8
50 to 54 years	3,320	7.2
55 to 59 years	2,642	5.8
60 to 64 years	1,919	4.2
65 to 69 years	1,392	3.0
70 and over	1,954	4.3
Total	45,920	100.0
Median Age	29.3	

SOURCE: Macomb County Planning Commission. Data Book: Macomb County Michigan, 1974. December 1973.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The median number of school years completed for Macomb County [4] residents 25 years and over rose from 11.0 years to 12.1 years between 1960 and 1970. As shown in Table 4 [2] the median school years completed by residents of East Detroit was 10.6 in 1960 as compared to 11.7 in 1970 The median school years completed by the residents of

East Detroit was slightly lower than that of its neighboring communities. This may be due in part to the increasing population in over 45 age groups in East Detroit, while persons in the younger, more-educated age groups between 25 and 44 years seem to be decreasing in number.

Table 4

EDUCATION ATTAINMENT (25 YEARS AND OVER) 1960 and 1970

	1960		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No School Years Completed	154	1.3	272	1.1
8 Years or Less	4085	34.4	6267	25.2
9-11 Years	3247	27.4	6487	26.1
High School Graduate	2962	24.9	9058	36.3
Some College	838	7.1	1690	6.8
College Graduate	582	4.9	1110	4.5
TOTAL	11,868	100.0	24,884	100.0
Average Attainment		10.6 Years		11.7 Years

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION

The increase in median family income from $7,541 in 1960 to $12,900 in 1970 as indicated in Table 5 [2] suggests the upward movement into higher paying jobs. However, many factors must be considered before reaching any conclusions. Inflation must partially account for this increase of salary. Such inflationary increases do not translate into real increases. The increase of median age from 24.5 in 1960 to 29.3 in 1970 would indicate that more wage

Table 5

FAMILY INCOME DISTRIBUTION

	1960		1970		PERCENT
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	CHANGE
Less than $1,000	152	1.3	152	1.3	0.0
$1,000 - $1,999	218	1.9	149	1.3	-.6
$2,000 - $2,999	381	3.4	202	1.7	-1.7
$3,000 - $3,999	368	3.3	293	2.5	-.8
$4,000 - $4,999	629	5.5	249	2.1	-3.4
$5,000 - $5,999	1447	12.7	267	2.3	+10.4
$6,000 - $6,999	1492	13.0	334	2.8	-10.2
$7,000 - $7,999	1490	13.0	440	3.7	-9.3
$8,000 - $8,999	1364	11.9	661	5.6	-6.3
$9,000 - $9,999	1154	10.1	788	6.7	-3.4
$10,000- $11,999	2312	20.2	1583	13.4	+14.7
$12,000- $14,999			2544	21.4	
$15,000- $24,999	429	3.7	3574	30.1	+26.4
$25,000- $49,999			551	4.7	
$50,000- and over			49	.4	
Total Families	11,506	100.0	11,836	100.0	
Median Family-Income	7,541		12,900		

SOURCE: Macomb County Planning Commission. Data Book: Macomb County Michigan, 1974. December 1973 and Data Book December 1963.

earners are at peak salary production. Looking ahead to Table 6 [7,8] the greatest gain in occupational groups takes place in female employment This double income would obviously have great impact on the median family income.

As shown in Table 5. the income distribution from $6,000 to $10,000 shows a total drop of 29.2% between 1960 and 1970. During this same period of time the income in the $15,00 to $25,00 bracket is shown as a 26.4% increase. It seems highly probable that many of the families in the former group moved up into the latter group. It is also possible that new wage earners that moved into the city replace wage earners in the lower brackers.

EMPLOYMENT

The increase in median family income from 1960 to 1970 is indeed significant. As previously stated, this gain is due in part to the great increase in numbers of females working in virtually all categories of occupations (See Table 6) The largest gain in employed females, however, reflects a more qualified, educated person who can either function at the professional level or with jobs which require clerical or service related skills On the other hand the male counterpart showed the greatest increase among operatives, service workers, and laborers

Table 7 [2] presents the combined or total employment comparison in East Detroit between 1960 and 1970 This table indicates that the managerial and professional group remained constant, the sales and clerical workers increased, the skilled and semi-skilled employees declined, and the laborers and service group increased. Thus it

Table 6

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN EAST DETROIT

MALE & FEMALE EMPLOYED	1960		1970		LOSS		GAIN	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	1141	431	1232	671			91	240
Manager, Officials, & Propr's. Exc. Farm	1033	161	945	189	88			28
Clerical and Kindred Workers	1003	1759	1053	2452			50	693
Sales Workers	774	580	686	669	88			89
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	3544	38	3507	63	37			25
Operatives and Kindred Workers	3251	689	3913	821			662	132
Private Household Workers	8	106	0	91	8	15		
Service Workers, Except Private Household	514	494	845	860			331	366
Laborers, Except Farm and Mine	389	11	568			11	179	
TOTAL	11,657	4,269	12,749	5,816	-221	-26	1,313	1,573
NET GAIN							1,092	1,547

SOURCE: Table 6 has been extracted from the U. S. Census of Population: 1960 (as well as the 1970 edition) General Social and Economic Characteristics, Michigan. U. S. Government Printing, Washington, D.C. (c. 1962 and 1972).

seems fair to assume that the factors of the decline in family size and the increase in the educational level has enabled the female work force to enter or reenter the job market and so raise the median family income.

Table 7

EMPLOYMENT IN EAST DETROIT IN 1960 and 1970

	1960		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Managerial & Professional	2,770	17.0	3,037	17.0
Sales & Clerical	4,116	25.6	4 860	27.3
Skilled and Semi-Skilled	7,522	46.3	7,502	42.1
Laborers and Service	1,817	11 1	2,427	13 6
Total	16,225	100.0	17,826	100 0

The following table (8) has been abstracted from the personal property assessment schedules of 1960, 1970, and 1973 showing the number and kinds of business properties located in East Detroit. The total number of businesses indicates a constant growth during this period (1960: 681; 1970: 775; 1973: 871). Even though East Detroit has historically shunned big business, it appears that the city offers a viable location for "small" businesses. This indeed is a healthy situation

'PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT'

Table 8

Classification	1960	1970	1973	Classification	1960	1970	1973
Accountants	6	8	8	Hardware	15	7	6
Appliances	0	0	4	Inudstries	32	29	30
Attorneys	6	19	23	Insurance Agencies	5	16	20
Auto Dealers	0	8	4	Jewelry Stores	3	2	2
Auto Parts	0	0	9	Laundromats	4	7	9
Auto Washes	5	7	6	Meat Markets	6	10	10
Bakeries	5	5	6	Miscellaneous Business	69	93	118
Barber Shop	19	23	21	Modernization	2	3	7
Bars	13	13	13	Mortgage Co's	0	0	3
Beauty Shops	18	26	32	Motels & Aprts	3	3	3
Billiard Parlors	0	3	2	Music Shops	5	3	4
Bowling Lanes	3	3	3	Oil Co's	10	15	14
Bump Shops	0	7	8	Paint Stores	4	3	3
Business Machines	0	0	13	Party Stores	1	10	9
Cab Companies	2	2	2	Photographers	2	0	3
Cabinet Shops	0	2	3	Plumbing & Heating	11	9	12
Cleaners	21	25	16	Printers	2	10	10
Contractors	27	16	17	Realtors	10	15	22
Cycles	3	4	6	Rent-It-Stores	0	2	2
Dairy Bars	9	6	8	Restaurants	29	43	40
Dental Labs	0	0	3	Shoe Repair Shops	3	2	3
Dentists	28	30	30	Shoe Stores	5	4	4
Doctors	36	51	61	Super Markets	6	8	9
Drapery Shops	0	3	3	Theaters	2	2	2
Drug Stores	15	15	15	Travel Agencies	2	5	6
Engineering	0	0	5	TV Repair Shops	7	3	3
Finance Co's	6	7	6	Upholstering	0	2	2
Floor Covering	5	7	9	Used Cars	7	0	5
Florists	0	9	8	Utilities	2	2	4
Funeral Directors	3	4	3	Variety Stores	4	2	2
Furniture*	9	6	6	Vendors**	90	55	47
Garages	11	21	24	Veterinarians	2	2	2
Gas Stations	49	38	36	Washer & Dryer Service	0	3	3
Glass Co's	0	3	4	Welding Co's	0	2	2
Grocery Stores	32	21	21	Women's Apparel	2	2	3
Halls	6	9	9				

*1960 & 1970 show combined categories of "Furniture & Appliance dealers."
**1960 schedule was a multiple listing, "vending & others."

SOURCE: Schedule II (1960, 1970, 1973) Personal Property Assessment by class and total value of each classification East Detroit Assessor's Annual Report

RECAPITULATION

East Detroit has grown dramtically in most every way in the last twenty years. Thus, the forcast for the city, the schools, the businesses--the population in general--seems very promising. The following summary will help those interested in making forcasts or planning activities. East Detroit can be described as:

1. Having reached its peak population so that only insignificant changes need to be planned for.
2. Containing a larger segment of older folks than previously.
3. Having families with fewer children.
4. Having a population that is better educated than at any previous time.
5. Indicating a growing educational system which has continued to be sound and yet flexible to the changing needs of students.
6. Showing larger family incomes than previously.
7. Being a healthy community for the small business man.

APPENDICES

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COUNTY OF MACOMB

EDWIN A. MAY, of the Village of Halfway, county of Macomb, and State of Michigan, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

THAT, he is the duly elected, qualified Clerk of the Village of Halfway, County of Macomb, and State of Michigan and that because of his official position he has charge of the original books and records of said Village.

THAT, upon examination of the Poll Book used in an election of said Village held on the 8th day of December A. D. 1924 to pass upon the acceptance or rejection of the proposed charter for said Village, he finds 592 ballots cast, of which 542 ballots were cast in favor of the adoption of the proposed charter, and 35 ballots against the adoption thereof, and 15 ballots spoiled.

THAT, such charter as adopted was properly filed in the Secretary of the State's Office at Lansing, Michigan, as well as in the County Clerk's Office at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, and that the charter as adopted at the above election is still effective in its entirety and no amendment has been made thereto to the date hereof.

Edwin A. May

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November A. D. 1925.

Otto Rowbuck

Notary Public, Wayne County, Mich.
Acting in Macomb County.
My commission expires 3-28-1929

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The State of Michigan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME

I, Charles J. DeLand, Secretary of State of the State of Michigan and Custodian of the Great Seal thereof, Do Hereby Certify that the attached is a true copy of proceedings as filed in this office relative to the incorporation of the Village of Halfway, in the County of Macomb, and State of Michigan.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State at the Capitol, in the City of Lansing, this third day of November, A. D. 1925.

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Sec'y of State

MACOMB COUNTY.

In the matter of the incorporation of the village of Halfway.

Incorporated in accordance with Act 278, P. A. 1909, as amended, and consisting of the following described territory, to-wit:

Containing all lands in the township of Erin within the following described boundary lines: Commencing at the southwest corner of section 31, and thence extending northerly along the west line of section 31, section 30 and section 19 to a point 270 feet northerly of the southwest corner of aforesaid section 19, thence extending easterly on a line 270 feet northerly of and parallel to the south line of sections 19 and 20 to a point 270 feet northerly of the southeast corner of the west ½ of the southwest ¼ of section 20; thence extending southerly along the east line of the west ½ of the southwest ¼ of section 20, the west ½ of the west ½ of section 29 and the west ½ of the northwest ¼ of section 32 to the southeast corner of the west ½ of the northwest ¼ of said section 32; thence extending westerly along the south line of the west ½ of the northwest ¼ of section 32 and the northeast ¼ of section 31 to center post of said section 31; thence extending southerly along the east line of the southwest ¼ of section 31 to the southeast corner of said southwest ¼ of section 31; thence extending westerly along the south line of section 31 to the southwest corner of said section 31, same being point of beginning.

Also, including all lands in the township of Warren within the following described boundary lines: Commencing at the southeast corner of section 36 and thence extending westerly along the south line of said section 36 to the southwest corner of the east ½ of the east ½ of said section 36; thence extending northerly along the west line of the east ½ of the east ½ of section 36, and the east ½ of the east ½ of section 25 to a point 200 feet north of the southwest corner of the east ½ of the northeast ¼ of section 25; thence extending easterly on a line 200 feet north of and parallel to the south line of the northeast ¼ of section 25 to a point 200 feet west of the easterly boundary of said northeast ¼ of section 25; thence extending northerly on a line 200 feet westerly of, and parallel to the east boundary of the northeast ¼ of section 25, to the north line of said section 25; thence easterly to the northeast corner of said section 25; thence southerly along the east line of section 25 and section 36 to the southeast corner of said section 36, same being the point of beginning.

The question of incorporation of said village was submitted to the electors at an election held September 9, 1924, and was adopted by the following vote: Whole number of votes cast in favor of said incorporation in Erin township within the territory to be incorporated was 541, of which 462 votes were cast for, and 79 votes were cast against said incorporation. Whole number of votes cast in township outside of the territory proposed to be incorporated was 749, of which 534 votes were cast for, and 215 were cast against said incorporation.

Whole number of votes cast in favor of said incorporation in Warren township within the territory to be incorporated was 88, of which 75 votes were cast for, and 11 votes were cast against said incorporation; there were 2 spoiled ballots. Whole number of votes cast in township outside of the territory proposed to be incorporated was 884, of which 603 votes were cast for, and 210 votes were cast against said incorporation; there were 71 spoiled ballots.

Record of proceedings filed in the office of the secretary of state, November 19, 1924.

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4. Macomb County Planning Commission. Population Projections to the Year 2000. December 1973.

5. Southeast Michigan Council of Governments. Population and Occupied Dwelling Units in Southeast Michigan: Population and Occupied Dwelling Units by Governmental Units -- 1970-1973.

6. United Community Services of Metropolital Detroit. Social Rating of Communities in the Detroit Metropolital Area. 1973

7. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Michigan, General Social and Economic Characteristics. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washigton, D.C. 1962.

8. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1970. Michigan, General Social and Economic Characteristics. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1972.